



Verification of Accuracy

I, Michael Mahin, am familiar with the German and English languages and declare that the attached document is a true and complete translation of the German original.

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Lathe

Description

The invention relates to a lathe in accordance with the preamble of claim 1.

Lathes of this type, which are known, e.g., from DE 34 16 660 C2, have proven their usefulness in many ways. In such tooling machines clamping means are used to mount the workpiece in suspended fashion on a vertical work spindle, which is driven with a motor. A compound slide system is employed to move the work spindle in the vertical direction Z1 and in the horizontal direction X1. In this way the work spindle can be moved between a workpiece transfer point and a work space. At the workpiece transfer point the work spindle takes up the workpiece being machined, or releases a machined workpiece. In the work space the workpiece is lathed by a stationary tool as the work spindle executes the Z1 and X1 advancing actions of the machining process.

DE 196 07 883 A1 describes a lathe with the capability of passing a workpiece between two clamping chucks each belonging to a work spindle and of using a tool to machine in both clamps. Simultaneous machining of the workpieces with two tools is not possible here; when one tool is at work the other is blocked. An exemplary embodiment in DE 196 07 883 A1, figs. 14 and 15, shows the addition of a third tool holder so as to permit a workpiece in a defined position to be machined with two tools. One tool is in fixed position, the second can be moved along an axis. Since the second tool only moves along an axis perpendicular to the rotational axis of the workpiece that is being machined, simultaneous machining is not provided – only a rapid changeover from machining with the first tool to machining with the second tool.

The goal of the invention is to further develop a tooling machine of this type, so as to make possible a more versatile kind of tooling.

The invention achieves this goal with a machine tool exhibiting the features of claim 1.

Advantageous embodiments of the invention are indicated in the secondary claims.

According to the invention, the machine tool exhibits, in addition to the stationary tool of the conventional vertical lathe, a second tool holder, which permits advancing action on two axes. As a result, the workpiece can be independently tooled with a second tool at the same time that it is machined with the first tool. The two axes of the second tool holder permit a complete lathing operation, independent of the lathing operation performed with the first tool. The simplest kind of control is achieved when the second tool holder moves in the Z2 and X2 direction parallel to the axes of the work spindle. The machining of the workpiece with the first tool is determined by the advancing action of the work spindle. The advancing action of the second tool is independent of the advancing action of the work spindle, but control technology allows it to be synchronized and coordinated with the advancing action of the work spindle in such a way that the desired machining of the workpiece results from an overlay of the advancing actions of the work spindle and the second tool holder.

With the lathe according to the invention a workpiece can be machined simultaneously with two tools, in the process of which the two tools can each execute a lathing operation independent of the other. Machining stages which in conventional pick-up lathes must be performed in succession can now be performed simultaneously, resulting in a reduction in the time required for machining. For example, the inner profile and the outer profile of a workpiece, or axially adjoining sections of a workpiece, can be machined simultaneously.

The tool holders can be designed in the form of turret holder plates, thereby permitting different tools to be brought into operating position.

It is also possible to use driven tool systems so that, in addition to lathing, the workpiece can be drilled, milled, or polished. Such driven tool systems can be provided in the form of an individual tool or can be integrated into a turret holder plate.

In the following the invention will be described in greater detail on the basis of an exemplary embodiment shown in the drawing. The drawing shows:

- Figure 1 a lateral view of the machine tool table for the lathe according to the invention
- Figure 2 a front view of the machine tool table
- Figure 3 a lateral depiction of the work space of the lathe
- Figure 4 a front view of the compound slide system of the second tool holder along line B-B
- Figure 5 a horizontal section through this compound slide system along line D-D in figure 3.

The machine tool table shown in figures 1 and 2 exhibits a machine bed 10, from which two columns 12 project upwardly. In the right terminal area of the machine tool table shown in figure 1 the surface of the machine bed 10 is designed as the workpiece transfer point 14. The workpiece transfer point 14 serves to feed and remove the workpieces. On the upper side of the machine tool table the columns 12 project freely over the workpiece transfer point 14, as can be clearly seen in fig. 1.

In the left portion of the machine tool table, as shown in fig. 1, there is a work space 16, which is located between the columns 12 and above the machine bed 10. The work space 16 is open in the direction of both sides of the machine tool table in order to

made the work space 16 accessible to the operating personnel. In the downward direction the work space 16 is open in order to permit chips to fall freely to a chip conveyor running through the machine bed 10 below the work space 16.

Horizontal X1 guides 18 are applied to the upper edge of the columns 12 and to the portion of the columns that projects over the workpiece transfer point 14. The X1 slide of an initial compound slide system 19 runs on these X1 guides. Applied in vertical moving fashion to the X1 slide is a Z1 slide belonging to the first compound slide system 19. The Z1 slide carries a vertical, motor-driven work spindle, whose lower end holds a workpiece clamp 20. The work spindle runs centrally between the two columns 12.

An initial tool holder is applied to the machine bed 10 at a point between the workpiece transfer point 14 and the working space 16. This first tool holder 22 projects into the work space 16 and holds an initial stationary lathe 24.

To this extent the lathe operates according to the principle of the pick-up vertical lathe, which is known to the prior art. The raw workpieces to be machined are conveyed to the workpiece transfer point 14 by a transport system, which is not depicted in the figures. The work spindle is moved above the workpiece transfer point 14 by the X1 slide. From there the work spindle is lowered by the Z1 slide, so that it can take up the raw workpiece using the clamps 20. The workpiece is brought by the first compound slide system through the two columns 12 into the work space 16. There the workpiece is lathed by the first tool 24. The lathing work is performed with the tool 24 in stationary position; the axial advancing action is controlled by the Z1 slide and the radial stroke is controlled by the X1 slide. The machined workpiece is again brought by the first compound slide system 19 into a position above the workpiece transfer point 14 and is there deposited onto the transport device, which is not shown in the drawing.

This machining capability, which corresponds to the conventional pickup vertical lathe, is further developed by the invention in the manner described below.

On the side of the work space 16 opposite the first tool holder 22 a second compound slide system 30, 34 is positioned on the machine bed 10 between the columns 12. This second compound slide system 30, 34 exhibits horizontal X2 guides 28, which run parallel to the X1 guides and are attached to the machine bed 10 between the columns 12. An X2 slide 30 runs on these X2 guides 28. The X2 slide 30 carries vertical Z2 guides 32, on which a Z2 slide 34 runs in vertical fashion. Parallel to the Z2 guides 32 are two ball caster spindles 36, which are driven by a shared servo-motor 38 and deliver the Z2 slide 34 with a high degree of accuracy. The X1 advancing action is performed in corresponding fashion by a ball caster spindle 40 and a servo-motor 42, which are positioned in horizontal and parallel fashion between the X2 guides 28. The X2 and Z2 directions of motion are indicated in figure 3.

Positioned on the vertical face of the Z2 slide 34 turned toward the work space 16 is a turret holder plate 44, which can rotate on a horizontal axis that is parallel to the X2 axis. Second tool holders 46 carrying second lathing tools 48 can be positioned on the turret holder plate 44. A second tool holder 46 of this kind is depicted in figure 3, along with a lathing tool 48. Instead of the second tool holder 46, drivable tool units can be integrated into the turret holder plate 44.

Simultaneous with the machining performed by the first tool 24 the workpiece 26 can be tooled with a second tool 48. The control of the second compound slide system 30, 34 in the Z2 and X2 direction is separate from the control of the first compound slide system 19 in the Z1 and X1 direction. However, the control of the second compound slide system 30, 34 is exactly synchronized in time with the control of the first compound slide system 19. In addition, the control of the second compound slide system 30, 34 is arithmetically adjusted to the control of the first compound slide system 19 in such a way that the advancing movement of the second tool 48 vis-à-vis the workpiece 26 results from the arithmetic overlay of the advancing action of the first compound slide system 19 and the second compound slide system 30, 34.

As a result, two different areas of the workpiece 26 can be simultaneously machined by the first tool 24 and the second tool 48. For example, if the workpiece 26 is a bicycle wheel, it will be possible to lathe the inner profile with the first tool 24 and to simultaneously lathe the outer profile with the second tool 48. It is likewise possible to simultaneously lathe an initial axial area of the profile with the first tool 24 and a second adjoining axial area of the profile with the tool 48. The result is a reduction by half in the machining time.

The second compound slide system 30, 34 with the turret holder plate 44 and the corresponding drives will ideally be consolidated into a structural module that can be mounted on the machine bed 10 between the columns 12. This makes it possible to produce the vertical lathe selectively, with or without the additional machining capability provided by the invention. It is also possible to perform a simple retrofitting for the additional machining capability.

WJG129

List of reference numerals

10	machine bed
12	columns of machine tool table
14	transfer point for workpiece
16	work space
18	X1 guides
19	first compound slide system
20	clamp
22	first tool holder
24	first tool
28	X2 guides
30	X2 slides
32	Z2 guides
34	Z2 slides
36	ball caster spindle
38	servo-motor
40	ball caster spindle
42	servo-motor
44	turret holder plate
46	second tool holder
48	second tool